STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH LIBERIA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tritume. EIR: The subject of cetablishing regular steam comsounication with Liberia was referred to a committee at the last annual meeting of the American Colonization Society; and subsequently a proposal was submitted to the friends of the Society to raise one hun-dred thousand or more dollars for this enterprise. A want of entire harmony of opinion among those who concurred in general views of the importance of the bject, has, until very recently, retarded efforts for is success. I trust that nothing now lies in the way

of success. I trust that nothing now lies in the way of one general and united endeavor for its speedy somplishment. On the lifth of June, in reply to certeffers addressed to them, the Executive Comitee of the American Colonization Society—

1. Feedback That we will colorization Society—

2. Feedback That we will colorization Society and the summer of the summer o

2 Resolved. That we will authorise the Hon Mr. Hodge to aten Ishalf of this vociety any meeting which may be held by
all orily in New-York on this subject.

Resolved, That is a liberal mail contract he obtained from
mess, we are in favor of a steamship, but, noder any other cirteners, we are in favor of on or two large sailing reasels, to
must and managed by the society.

I Resolved. That we will continue to render Mr. Guzley all the
u our power to enable him to raise the \$149,000 necessary for

The meeting suggested in the preceding resolutions was called by H. M. Schieffelin, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Steam Communication, appointed by the Directors of the American Colonization Society, at the suggestion of the Executive Committee, and holden at the rooms of the New-York Colonization Society. at the rooms of the New-York Colonization Society, July 20, 1854, when the President of the American Ot onization Society, J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., was read to the Chair, and the following gentlemen were present and took part in the deliberations: H. M. Setieffelin, Esq.: Hen. Thomas W. Williams, Conn.; the Rev. William M'Lain, Secretary of the Colonization Society; Anson G. Phelps, Esq., President of the New-York Society; the Rev. J. J. B. Pinney, Esq., do: the Rev. Joseph Tracy, Secretary of the Massachustas Society; Isaac T. Smith, Esq.; and the Rev. R. R. Gurley.

Gurley. Mr. Schieffelin laid before the meeting highly interesting letters on the subject from the Hon. Wm. L. Hadge of Washington City and Dr. James Hall of

Hadge of Washington City and Dr. James Hall of Baltimore; also the results to which the Committee had arrived after very careful investigation.

Mr. Phelps presented a brief outline of the United States and Liberia Steamship Company, which has recently obtained a charter from the Legislature of New-York, and stated that he and several of his friends we exprepared to take stock in this Company, and he be no doubt it would recommend itself to all who . . an interest in the great purposes for which Liberia founded. After considerable discussion, in which was founded. After considerable discussion, in which most of those present engaged, the following resolutions—the first moved by Mr. Phelps and modified and awended with the addition of the second, at the suggestion of Mr. Latrobe—were unanimously adopted: iccelered, As the opinion of this meeting, that it would be savinable for it. Rev Mr. Gurley to direct his eithers to be about sub-riptions with explicit acceleration of the Company be so made does a appropriate any excess of predictors even per centred and with the further and reasoling that allowing the form to retards and with the further and reasoling that sails may be employing the form to the company in the further and with the further and reasoling that sails may be uncultured for steam in the discretion of the Directors of the Company.

having from the first in these expressing their opinion, this meeting have so purpose to interfere with the operation of the resolution of the resolution of the resolution of the resolution of the American Colonization Society, in right to steam communication with Africa and look to the action of the Executive Committee as giving differency to their recommend-

One of the distinguished friends of the Society in

One of the distinguished triends of the Society in New-England writes:

"The establishment of a regular communication between this country and Liberia has always her a favorite object with me; so much so, that some years airro, and nefore the subject was mooted in Congress, I cliculated a memorial among our prominent men in this state, saking Congress to appropriate funds for the purpose; and Mr. Clay, who presented the memorial and advocated its claims in the Senate, assured me that he would make it his particular object to endeavor to get the line of attenure established by Government, and even said that he would make it the last political act of his life. If his health had been spared, I think that he would have accomplished his expectation and wish."

After accepting of the great increase of emigration to

After speaking of the great increase of emigration to Liberia, should such a line be established, the same gentleman, having alluded to aid from Government,

adds:
"I think, however, that your project may, skimately coslesce with such a one as I have remarked upon, and that being carried into practical operation, it may be found a nucleus, and stimulate Congress to ase in the same direction and toste the object by public patronage and expenditure. I hope you will meet with all success in this mentation on enterprise, and trust you will live to see as exquise I have seemably sailing between the United States and hibert. In the benefit that would flow, belt to Liberts and this control, from the successful establishment of each a mean of conveyance, could be incalculable. It is what at this time I believe is most needed to promote the continuance of the prospective of the new Republic, which hitherto has been so remarkably blessed by Providence."

A very intelligent and generous citizen of Florida, whose previous domations entitle him to the respect

whose previous donations entitle him to the respect and gratitude of all the friends of African Colonization, has appropriated one thousand dollars to aid in steam communication with Liberia, and in a recent

"There are unquestionably great difficulties in the procurement and running of a steamship without the aid of Government; by there is peculiary asility and should be the will among the numerous friends of the cause, to overcome every obstable to make it impossibilities possible; and no plan. I humbly think, would so elfectually conduce to obtain the aid of the Government in sustents atom of the enterprise. It would scarcely refrain from allowing a small sum for carrying the mail, and once committed, however moderately, by judicious future applications, more and more would be obtained. Such has been the

chained. Such has been the experience in many other matters, as those conversant with matters at Washington will know, and a little indirect assistance once obtained would probably lead, as in other cases, to considerable direct appropriations.

"I am sorry, therefore, to observe the possibility (as rather shadewed forth in your) that the able committee and other judicious friends may be disposed to substitute one or two large packet ships in piace of a steamer. It may be very judicious to have those ships, has not to the exclusion of a steamer, even if the latter he of the very smallest of ocean steamers, as she could proceed with facility and certainty to the various points along the coast which it would be desirable to communicate with, and there are friends and funds enough for the came to accomplish the one and not to leave the enough for the came to accomplish the one and not to leave the enough for the came to accomplish the one and not to leave the enough for the came to accordance with the will of the Supreme as to justify the humble yet confiderat hope that the will of the Supreme as to justify the humble yet confiderat hope that the will bless and came to be madered successful this part of the great outerprise. "

The Directors of the United States and Liberia Steamship Company having expressed their concurrence in the resolutions adopted unanimously by the friends of the cause on the 20th of July, in New-York, and several of their number, with other liberal individuals, having voluntarily and generously subscribed to the stock of the Company, we trust we may appeal with confidence to all who feel interested in the American Colonization Society, and the prosperity and influence of the Republic of Liberia, to unite in their subscriptions to secure the fund demanded to enable the Company to commence its operations. The following is the form of the subscription adopted by the Company:

Company:

"CAPITAL \$100.000—SHARES \$100 EACH.

"We, the undersigned, saree to take the number of shares in the United States and Liberia Steamship Company respectively set against our names, and to pay the amount of said shares, as follows:

"Ten per cent to be paid when \$75,000 shall be subscribed. The balance payeble in hataliments at the call of the Board, but no installment to exceed 29 per cent, and at intervals of at least 60 days."

It may be proper to state that one gentleman has subscribed to the amount of \$\$\phi\$,000 to the Company, while several others have sent in their subscriptions for \$1,000 each. Quite a number of smaller subscriptions have been received. All these will hereafter be published. The undersigned as requested, will detions have been received. All these will hereafter be published. The undersigned, as requested, will devote his earnest efforts for a time to promote this enterprise, and he respectfully invites communications from those who may desire to aid it, or wish for more particular information in regard to its advantages. He will be happy, by letter, by personal interviews, or public addresses, to advance this object. No hour should be lost. Let the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, the Presidents, Secretaries and other officers and agents of the State Colonization Societies, the excellent committee appointed taries and other officers and agents of the State Colo-nization Societies, the excellent committee appointed by a public meeting of friends of the enterprise, at Washington, of which the Hon. Wm. L. Hodge is Sec-retary, the Directors of the Company, and the host of earnest friends to Liberia, throughout the Union, lend their influence for a brief period to the object, and it will be accomplished. Four English steamers keep up monthly communication between London and the civ-ilized settlements of Western Africa; and it must be abrious that if we would preserve the induces a ilized settlements of Western Africa: and it must be obvious that if we would preserve the influence already acquired by the people of the United States ou that coast, open new avenues and fields for African commerce, or extend the triumphs of liberty and Christianity in that dark region of superstition and misery, the establishment of frequent regular comration should be no longer neglected.

York, Aug. 25, 1854.

R. R. GURLEY.

DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES AND LIBERIA

ORS OF THE UNITED STATES AND INTERAMSHIP COMPANY.
ANSON G. PHELPS, President
ISAAC T. SMITH Secretary.
I.H. B. LATHOBE, Treasurer, Baltimore.
HENRY M. SCHIEFFELIN, New York.
DICLEY S. GREGORY, Jersey City.
WILLIAM MCLAIN, Washington, D. G.
WILLIAM FARKER FOULKE, Philadelphia.

MODERN SPIRITUALISM

MODERN SPIRITUALISM.

Sir: Having become possessed of a report of a lecture delivered by Dr. Erasmus Dumkopff before a Society, which I will call Hypnotists by analogy to the subject of the discourse, though the real name is kept a profound secret, I have thought it would serve the cause of science to make it public.

This Society is not to be confounded with that of the Spiritualists in which Judge Edmonds and Senator.

This Society is not to be common and Senator Spiritualists in which Judge Edmonds and Senator Spiritualists in which Judge Edmonds and Senator Tallmadge are conspicuous. It differs from it as the Pythagorean school did from that of the later Sophists. Pythagorean school did from that of the later Sophists.

In the former, knowledge was held of too much salue to be imparted to the common herd of mankind, power from a large does of Aconite. This experiment

but was reserved for those who after long preparatory discipline were family admitted into the "ADYTA" of hidden sciences, while in the latter superficial dogmas were meretriciously obtruded upon public attention with a parade of alfected obscurity and diffuseness of elecution made necessary by inhaity of ideas.

It could not therefore have been expected that this

reliable lecture could, during the present generation, have been got hold of by the public in the ordinary course; the profound discussion listened to by this Society, are in fact as well guarded from vulgar appropriation, as if they had a place in the Smithsonian arthur the course of the term can be applied to books which Society, are in fact as well guarded from vulgar appropriation, as if they had a place in the Smithsonian publications, if that term can be applied to books which have been printed and put on the shelves of the Smithsonian Institute, not for the use of the present generation but of future antiquarians, like the subterrancean relies recently brought to light which have revealed to us the possession of knowledge by the Ancient Romans, of which we have no trace in the classical writings handed down to us. The reader will be disappointed therefore if he should look for any thing in this discourse of the popular science of the present day—by which I nean that sort of knowledge which is to be obtained from litherant lecturers, debates of scientific conventers. from litherant lecturers, debates of scientific conven-tions, conversations of historical societies and the like.

The school to which our lecturer belongs has no af-The school to which our fecturer belongs has no al-finity with the selemn nothingness of E—n or the more sensuous taste of the Historical Society of this City, who indulge in a little learned discussion as a mere prefibation to the more substantial repast of the outer man, which is to follow. But I will not further anticipate the lecture except to explain briefly the

The Greek term ("neuron")(nerve) ("upnos") (sleep) and) "gnosis") (knowledge) in combination form Neurhypnosis which therefore expresses the science of nervous sleep, and the aim of the discourse seems to be an illustration of the nature and proper culture of the faculty developed in that condition.

Yours, &c. A HYPNOSOPHIST.

LECTURE.

Ve seem to be gifted with a vision of spiritual things in proportion as our perception of earthly things is impaired. Perhaps there is nothing unreasonable is this, as the soul may be supposed to rise more easily to higher regions by being relieved of gravitation—by which I mean the downward tendency by reason of earthly attractions. If, therefore, a nean's health be destroyed by vicious indulgence we should, upon this principle, expect to see him rifted with a clear view of the unseen world. I do not insist so much upon the agency of vice in the preparation of pneumetical perception, yet I think, when health has been lost in the ordinary course by fair, honest means, there is less alienation from this world, and therefore less perception of the invisible. Tons we see one decilizing under the infinity of years, who still tooks with complacency on the scenes around him, is pleased with the mirth of children and is interested in the mundane pursuits of those who are in the midst of the business of life. So, too, the invalid whose strength has prematurely wasted under the blight of hereditary disease may feel strongly the ties of earthly affection, and while daily drawing nearer to the final parting with earthly associations, which shall be within a brief period, still has sympathy with those who are in the vigor of health and braced up for a more persist an course, and he may still retain the common some who his is the staple of the healthy and active. Even the deficate weman, whese nerves are painfully susceptible to the slightest impressions in ordinary life and are racked by extraordinary incidents, still has a kindly sympathy—is in fact earthly in her affections, though her heart may be purified by divine grace.

But let the bodily organism be prostrated or impaired

is in fact earthly in her affections, though her heart may be purified by diving grace.

But let the bedily organism be prostrated or impaired by unlawful practices—let intemperance and sensuality set their scal upon the delicate and sensitive corporeal structure, and there is a transformation like that fabled to have been wrought by CIRCE'S CUP.

Kindred and friends and country are forgotten, at least banished from the mind as of no account—a sullen indifference—an undiscriminating selfishness takes possession of the soul. But in its dark solitariness there is a phosphorescence illuminating the upper air. Jack-olanterns are everywhere to be seen through the misty and masmatic armosphere—strange apparitions are revealed by a light reflected from the soul's dark illumination, reddish, sulphurous, infernal. Even familiar faces, the images of sulphureus, infernal. Even familiar faces, the images of those who have gone before to the spirit world, however mild may have been their characters on earth, have a

mild may have been their characters on earth, have a Tarterean aspect.

If with such preparatory discipline there should now be superadeed strong religious impressions, we may expect a development which in the dark ages would have made a high ereer of saintship. It may be the self-immedation of Irnativa Loyola, sander of all humanities as similal and bringing all natural emotions and desires into subjection to a despotism of the will, and that will directed by funcied revelation from Heaven, which, in fact is the reflection of the imagery created by his own lawless and dark imagination. Or, if the change be early in life, perhaps there may be elicited the sanctined rigidity of Angustin—sterily orthodox, relentless to doctrinal error, ready to devote to eternal condemnation the entire human race, except a chesen few.

eternal condemnation the entire human race, except a chosen few.

These are some of the phases of spiritualism in highly
gifted minds. Upon a lesser scale the same result is
sometimes seen in the fierce tumultuary preachers that
deal largely in the torments of hell.

But the distinctive spiritualism of the present day is
somewhat different from them.

Those who are endowed with spiritual vision seem to
be enlightened beyond their predecessors; so highly gifted are they that they have no need of what has been heretofore revealed. The Bible itself they think was only intended as a help when the human mind was comparatively
rude; but in the present advanced state of knowledge and
intellectual power, is of no further use. The teachings of
Christ, although a great advance upon what had been before revealed, are deemed by them inadequate to the exigency of the present age. reversed, are development which I pro-

The explanation of this new development which I propose to give, will, I trust, be ranked among those discoveries in science which make epochs in history. Hereafter the pursuit of spiritual illumination will be as plain and the course of preparation as easy as the elementary studies of the common schools. In the first place, to make the demonstration more clear I premise that the medium of communication is the nervous organism, the nature and true office of which has not till recently been understood. The principle was hinted at a considerable time since by a distinguished anatomist of the physical system connected with the mind. "The principle," he says, "which has "put men upon visions of things invisible is of a corporeal "nature. The spinal marrow being nothing else but a continuation of the brain, must create a free communication "between the superior faculties and those below; and thus "the thorn in the fleah serves for a spur to the spirit. Nothing affects the bead so much as a tentiginous humor repelled and elated to the upper regions which is found "frequently to run into madness."

"frequently to run into madness."

The pervous system has been a late discovery of anatomists. The diseases of that system which are now admitted to be the most formidable that physicians have to treat were formerly regarded as mere treaks of fancy—old maidish whins, designated by the expressive term "hypo." This term I might mention in passing is derived from hypochondria, which expresses that part of the abdominal system lying under the short ribs, having reference particularly to the spices, which having no known office, and therefore being supposed to have nothing to do. ence particularly to the spicen, which having no known of-fice, and therefore being supposed to have nothing to do, was naturally considered the seat of vaporish fancy; and with this accords the general observation that an indelent persen is visionary, purposeless, occupied with thoughts that by their vagueness are magnified into seeming conse-quence, but in reality signifying nothing. On the other hand, the developments of the mind through preternatural nervous action, were by a strange inconsistency looked upon as traits of genius; or if a religious element was in-termingled, there was an undoubted claim to divine illumi-nation. But in the second place I observe that this part of the system was, until the present time, comparatively latent.

of the system was, until the present time, comparatively tatest.

The muscular and robust bodies of our ancestors, hardened by exercise and exposure, had but little of the sensibility which belongs to the refined bodily organizations of the present day. Now the incessant stir of the mind, the habitual excitement in which we live, corresponding with the radroad speed of travelers and the trusmission of knowledge by the telegraph, have, as it were, brought about an exterior development of the nerves. A higher degree of sensibility is spread over the whole superficise of the body, and a susceptibility formerly unknown now belongs to the interior nervous ramifications. It is quite manifest therefore that there is greater facility of receiving external impressions, greater mobility of feeling and flexibility of purpose, more versatile thought, but superficial, and lacking consistency and intensity. It follows that whatever stimulates nervous action acts now Homeopathically i. e., in infinitesimal quantity compared with what was formerly required. The athletic, muscular frames of our ancestors resisted so strongly all irritants of the nerves that nothing short of "delirium fremens" could call forth spiritual vision. A much slighter influence suffices in the present generation to produce an equal result. The agents are indeed the same—hydrogen and narcotine are the physical basis. Alcohol, opium, to-bacce and a few other substances are the gross materials, but so sensitive and delicate is our physical structure, we can by these appliances sitain a vision equal to that of the greatest drunkard of former times without having to go through all his protracted preparation.

It is obvious how great an advance will be made in the second ceneration. All marked peculiarities of the ani-

go through all his protracted preparation.

It is obvious how great an advance will be made in the second generation. All marked peculiarities of the animal organism are hereditary—the ghastly aspect of the inebriate will not more surely be reproduced in the pallid hue and woe-stricken countenances of his children than the nervous susceptibility of the parent will have a congenital development in his effspring. How much of suffering, how much also of our illumination, our lawless imaginations, our spiritual visions, we of the present generation owe to ancestral folly, would be a curious subject of speculation.

I ought not to conclude this part of the subject without some reference to certain authentic instances of the spiritual perception of which we have been speaking, which eccurred before its later and more perfect development. Von Hilmont, who lived long before the supposed modern discovery of producing sleep by passes of the hand and such like performances, was, in fact, the inventor of the whole mode of proceeding—but he is chiefly worthy of recollection from the fact, that he once fell into a spiritual state and sare his som soul scaled in his belay. This would no doubt be the case with very many of the present day, if they were endowed with the like faculty of interior perception.

would seem to deserve more notice, as bearing upon the medical use of that article of the Homeopathia Materia

Medica
I do not deem it necessary to go into an extended examination of those cases in which religious enthusiann has been intermingled.

The Pythomeracs of the ancient oracles it is now considered derived their inspiration from the use of Narcotic substances, either eaten in a crude state, or inhabed in

substances, either eaten in a crude state, or inhaled in gaseous form.

Phrygies, which furnished a very large proportion of the heathen priests and prisetesses, was celebrated for its priests and the skill in the use of them, which was acquired by those who were devoted to the service of the gods. That sort of knowledge has in fact in every age been attributed to the server, and all persons pretruding to inspiration. Even Christianity at an early period was somewhat involved in the mysticism belonging to this art. The same development which we have noticed in the brathen priesthood, was sublitted in some of the early Christians residing in Penrota. Thus Montarias set himself up for the Holy Ghost, and his followers among whem was the celebrated Trantituity, bedieved that they were themselves divinely himminated, but as the sect was of Phrygian origin, it may fairly be presumed that the illumination was similar to that which I have been chosavoring to illustrate. But it is enough to have evolved the general principle, and would be a waste of time to deal with all the individual cases. A single remark in addition will suffice. When once inspiration has been obtained in the manner I have indicated, there is often an excess of power which can be imparted to others, or rather it is the original power acting through the instrumentality of other minds—the gregarious sympathy which actuates a whole class of men under the impulse of one master will energize inferior natures with whem it has association.

It is interesting in this connection to refer to the distinction made by the Greeks between the psyche and the preama, the animal soul and the spiritual soul, the former of which is designated by the Apostic Paul as earlyly, and by James as devilled.

In specularing upon the influence of one mind over another we should bear in mind that the power is much greater for a bad purpose than a good one, there being a natural proclavity of the human mind to evil.

I will now briefly notice the pretension of certain spiritualis Phragia, which furnished a very large proportion of the

And then the state when once attained what is it?
Instead of something which should make each particular
heir stand on end—something that men repeat only in a
whisper—we are told of cosy gossip with the venerable
dead who reappear at the bidding of these illumination
such insigid talk as they would have seemed when living.
Now this I take to be a letting down of the dignity of
our august mystery. No, let us rather have the intense
herror of one who sees the fiends of hell, for these at
least come for some purpose—or the midnight voices whose utterances " Warn the devoted wretch of wor or death-

the revelations of the unseen world which are shadowed forth to us only under intense suffering of body or agony

of mind.

The inchriste, racked with pain, remorse and despair, before whose mind flit disjointed, fragmentary, terrific specters, is a sublime person compared with those shallow pictenders who claim to have familiar intercourse with protenders who claim to have familiar intercourse with disembedied spirits, without having bind more preparation of soul than would suffice for setting up a stock of "antics" "jakular," meaningless talk of ten-drinking old crones.

Even the heathen Sy d of Cumo denounced such profine femiliarity with the awful secrets of the spirit world. "Procal O procal este profini."

When Luther was inquired of how the pretension of the prophets of Zarichan to inspiration could be tested, his indignant answer was in the memorable words with which I shall close this discussion.

I shall close this discussion.

"Ask them if they have known those bearings of the soul—those pangs of new creation—the deaths and hells which precede regeneration.— It behoved our Lord, through the sufferings of death, to ascend to glory, and so must every true believer through the tribulation of his sin attain unto his rest.

SUMAC-OSIERS.

To the Editor of The K. Y. Tribune. Sir: I was much interested in your review in The Sig: I was much interested in your review in this TRIBUNE of the 24th, of the remarks of The Evening Post on your article relating to the importation of osiers and sumae. It is really provoking to see journals make senseless shifts to bolster up rotten theories of Trade and Commerce, and attempt to discuss questions which they know little or nothing about. You might bave been far more severe upon The Pest and

I was brought up to the Woolen business in Western Massachusetts, and have not only cut and cured, but used tuns of sumae as an ingredient for dying. The only reason why American summe is inferior to the im-ported article is that old growths are used. If it is cut every year and nothing but the new grassas saved, it is doubtless equal to that which comes abroad. Foreigners, who make it an article of commerce, cut, cure and sell the growth of each year, so that it is full of coloring matter. We used to cut over our grove of coloring matter. We used to cut over our grove each year, and thus keeping it down, the sprouts were abundant and of the first quality. Sumac generally grows in rocky, worthless land, and, if managed prop-erly, will yield more value in sumac than it could be erly, will yield more value in sumac than it could be made to produce in any other crop with the addition of careful and expensive culture. The rocky dells and worthless hill-sides of Hampden and Berkshire Counties in Massachusetts, yield, or if properly kept down, would yield, all the sumac that the entire State would use with all her morecoo and cloth manufacture; and it could be cut and cured by berry-picking school-boys. I did it before I was old enough to be of any service in working a ship to import it. But pipe-tents of the working a ship to import it. But nine-tenths of the rural population, whose children industriously pick blackberriers and whortleberries to buy straw hats and school-books, are not aware that sumac is of any earthy use, and would gladly avail themselves of its

profit if informed. refit if intermed.

It should be cut just before frost comes and cured like corn-stalks, and when dry, cut by means of a straw-cutting machine, leaves, sticks and all, and put into sacks for market, or it might be ground fine in a bark-mill. If cut close to the ground, several sprouts will grow, four feet high, from the stump in a season.

This is the sumac of commerce.

In respect to the osiers or willow for baskets, I desire to say everybody knows that willows are as abun-dant of growth, and are regarded as much of a nuisauce around water-courses as sumac is in hill pastures.
Why import that which costs us so much tireless labor
to destroy? Why not save it with the same labor that

There is a German in this city living within a stone's There is a German in this city living within a stone's throw of my store who hires the farmers in the neighboring counties to cut and bundle up their willows for him and sink them in the brook until he wants them. In April, May and June he and all his children down to four-year olds, are busily engaged in stripping the bark and preparing a stock for their year's work. But bark and preparing a stock for their year's work. But does it pay? The farmers are doubtless satisfied with the compensation he gives, for they bring him cartloads, and smile over the gold he gives them in exchange for otherwise worthless "willow sticks." But does it pay the German to make them up into baskets! He landed in Philadelphia fifteen years ago with only five dollars in his pocket; he has reared nine children, done no other business but make willow baskets, and is worth to-day the house he lives and works in, and has ticesty thousand dollars in the Saving's Bank. It seems to pay. I have often thought, as I have seen this family stripping their willow twigs and carting away (at a cost) loads of the tough bark, why it might not be used for the manufacture of paper. I am confident it would pay—surely it would be very valuable as an stricle of manure. But perhaps The Post would think it better to import the material for paper or think it better to import the material for paper or manure, than to use a native article which at present is but rubbish under our feet.

Philadelphia, Aug. 25, 1884.

AMALGAMATION AT THE SOUTH.

AMALGAMATION AT THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuse.

SIR: An advertisement lately appeared in This.

TRIBUNE proclaiming the readiness and desire of the advertiser to contract marriage with any respectable colored lady possessing a few thousand dollars and ambitious of a white husband "of good moral character, and first rate business qualifications." Let me recommend this "Mr. J." or any others with similar purpose, to advertise in the New-Orleans and Natchez papers. In Louisiana are many colored men of wealth; one I know who owns three hundred negroes, and he, in particular, has a family of marriageable daughters who have enjoyed every advantage of education which could be given them by white tutors and governesses, procured from the North and from France. I have understood lately that this gentleman was about to take his family to Europe. Between Alexandria and Nachitoches, on Red River, there are some hundred colored planters, many of whom have daughters of great beauty and of respectable education and accomplishments. Near Natchez I was pointed out, this summer, the residence of a very wealthy man who has three daughters, all of half or quarter negro blood, to whom he is fondly attached; they have all been well educated, and are said to be attractive and amiable. Either of these will probably take to her fortunate husband "a few hundred thous" "ands." I cone saw in North Carolina two colored. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. take to her fortunate husband "a few hundred thous" ands." I once saw in North Carolina two colored girls who were lady-like in their manners, and I really thought more beautiful than any other women I had Yours, &c.

THE BROOKLYN FEBRUSS

THE IROCKLYN FERRISS

SHE With year consent. I propose to analyse the logic of "One of The Managers" of the Union Forty Company, and speak a word in behalf of the denizers of Brooklyn. The first idea presented to my mind is a consciousness of injustice in doubling the fortinge on foot passengers. If the thing is right, why an apology! He says "But it has not been so distincted by the public as it has been to the managers "themselves." To this I would simply say, as one of the public, that I should be most happy to relieve our over afflicted brethren by returning to the old fare. The inquiry arises, who are the public. According to my afquiry arises, who are the public. According to my af-flicted brother's legic, they are the foot passengers; for they are the only ones he has subjected to one hun-dred per cent, additional expense, to get to and from dred per cent, additional expense, to get to and from their labors. The farmer that is going to market with his \$1.0 or \$100 worth of produce, goes just as cheap as when the same amount of produce did not yield him mere than one half of what it does now; hence there is nothing in this arrangement that can trouble him.

The gentlemen, with their hundreds of thousands, for whem Wall-st. Ferry and fine boats were manufactured, have nothing to complain of. They cross with coach and four at the old rates, livery and all. The same with all other business men who use horses and vehi-cles in their various callings. Therefore none of these cles in their various callings. Therefore none of these parties constitute any portion of the Public, in the mind of the sflicted manager. This true they cross-cometimes on foot; but what do they care for an extra semetimes on foot; but what do they care for an extra cuttonee or twice a week, so long as their business crossing is not increased? And not only so—they are the very persons that can pay \$5, and cross five times a day for six mouths. But, says the manager "he "must cross at the same ferry." Does he imagine Brocklyn a cabbage-yard, because he has more impu-dence than manliness? If I was able to purchase a season ticket, it would amuse me much to see him or season tisket, it would amuse me much to see and or any of his servants, attempt to prevent me from cross-ing at any ferry between Brooklyn and New-York. That some of them have impudence to attempt it I have hall sufficient evidence not to doubt, and would send the inexperienced a mile on foot to some other ferry; but any one that they suspected knew their circle would so upmolested. rights, would go unmoiested.

Thus we learn who the Public are. The poor devils Thus we learn who the Public are. The poor devils that have to work for a living—they are the Public that have to make up the deficiency of a \$100,000, that would otherwise fall upon the stockholders. These are the men our afflicted brother says asked for more ferries—more and finer boats—more frequent trips—more supernumaries: When! where! Never! newhere! There is not a word of truth in the assertion—except perchance, a petition was handed them by those very persons for whom these improvements were made—who are now exempt from additional tax, and who besieged the Common Councils, and offered and who besieged the Common Councils, and offered large bonuses for the privilege of accommodating the large benuses for the privilege of accommodating the citizens of Brocklyn—and who, when they discovered it was not equal to the gold mines of California, went begging to be released; and then, to sustain the profligate and uncalled-for expenditure, tax the Public—poor donkey—to save them from ruin, as they pretend. Away with such hypocritical twaddlet It's adding insult to injury. Again, he says: "Nothing but the necessity which knows no law could have induced the managers to abandon the principle of cheap ferries." I have often heard of the macassity that knows no law, but an wholly indebted the necessity that knows no law, but am wholly indebted to the manager for the precise definition. He says, "the stockholders receive but eight per cent.

"per annum for their money" (I presume he means for the use of their money). Hence the moment the mercury falls below eight per cent. per annum, the necessity that knows no law steps in to tax the Public—Poer-old-Jack-bottom—to force the mercury Public—Poer-old-Jack-bottom—to force the facerdry up to eight per cent, per annum again, and as much above as will leave him just enough to keep his hide stretched over his bones. "After all, the burden "will not be so great as many suppose. Any one who "chooses to buy tickets can have sixteen for twenty-five cents, so the poor can be accommodated." How magnanimous! The poor can cross to and fro, once each day in the year (if he don't lose some of his tickets) for \$11.40; but should he not be able to scare twenty-five cents at once, he can cross for his trekets) for \$11 40, but should be used to all the spare twenty-five cents at once, he can cross for \$14 60. No matter, he has no business to be poor. If he had \$20,000 stock in the Ferry Company, he would get his eight per cent. per annun and cross ten times a day each day is the year for \$10 Now for the facts and the figures. "He cost \$62,638 58 "more than was received to run the ferries for the year er ding the 1st day of May last, and owing to the advance in the price of coal and other articles it "will cost over and above the receipts, at the present rates, \$50,000 more than last year. Who eight to bear this less of more than \$100,000 per annum—the "stockholders or the PUBLIC?" The working men, surely: who else? Now, I have been informed that 30,000 persons cross and re-cross at Fulton Ferry daily. If we allow 30,000 for Hamil-ton and South Ferries, and 10,000 for Montague, Catharine, and the two at the foot of Bridge-st., we have the saug little sum of \$1,400 per day, at a cent; and \$800 is certainly a low estimate for carts, car-riages, &c., &c., with now and then a trunk at three riages, &c., &c., with a sample of section of \$2,200 per day, and for the year \$803,000. Now, let us look at the expenses. Hamilton Ferry has 3 hoats; South, 3; Wall-st., 2; Fulton, 4; Catharine, 2, and Bridge-st. 4 hoats; eighteen in all. I inquired of a gentleman intimately acquainted with steamboats, and the expense of running them, what the expense would be to runone of those boats twenty-four hours? His reply was, \$30. Said I, are you sure you are not mistaken? "I am." That gives us \$540 daily expense. Lest we should do injustice to the debtor side, call the expense of each boat \$50 per day, including intereston the capital, and we have an aggregate for the year, of \$329,500, which deducted from \$803,000—the receipts, leaves \$473,500. Now admit, if you please, that our estimate of receipts are too high, and expenses too low, (which I do not believe,) and deduct \$160,000 from the receipts, and add it to the expenses, still we have \$273,500 to be divided among the stockholders, after having allowed the interest in the current expenses, which will pay the interest, at eight per cent, on \$3,418,750, which is the amount of real estate owned by the stockholders, over and above their ferry property. I suppose the debter side, call the expense of each boat \$50 per is the amount of real estate owned by the stockholders, over and above their ferry property. I suppose. It must not be forgotten that this estimate is at one cent for foot passengers. Add to that at the ticket rate, which is more than one-half increase, with the same deductions as above, and we have \$529,000 to be divided among our afflicted brethren, which will pay the interest on \$6.612,500 at 8 per cent. Sir, my figures "inflame my "choler." I can have no patience with such wholesale swindling on a small scale. I defy you or him or any other man to place the business of those ferries so low as not to pay the interest on the entire or any other man to place the business of those ferries so low as not to pay the interest on the entire capital and stock at a cash valuation at 8 per cent., at the old rates. I blush at the meanness of their cupidity. Who, I would ask in the name of justice and manliness, ought to bear the expense of such an organization, (I mean the additional expense, if it could honestly be shown it was necessary.) the man whose only capital is labor, or the settled, fixed capitalist and land-owner, whose property is enhanced annually by these improvements. Who but a knave annually by these improvements! Who but a knaw-or a swindler would say that the former should be or a swindler would say that the former should be taxed (additionally, I mean) and the latter go free? Not one. If it could be shown (and it can be if true) that the receipts of their business are rot adequate to the current expenses, and a fair dividend to the stockholders, I have no doubt that the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn would willingly have the fare increased, upon a uniform ratio upon all who use the Ferries; say 25 per cent if you please. Charge a carriage 25 cents that has paid but 20, and give the footman 20 tickets for 25 cents, then there would be nothing to complain of

has paid but 20, and give the footman 20 tickets for 25 cents, then there would be nothing to complain of on that ecore. But I do not believe there is a word of truth in the pretended necessity. Who ever read or heard of any of the stock of the Brooklyn Ferry Company being sold at the Board of Brokers, or any where else? Cheap terriage and cheap rents have caused many families to reside in Brooklyn, even with arnoying inconveniences, such as the privation of the Croten, with the additional want of good markets and cheap provisions. I have heard many say that there is at least 15 per cent difference, and rents for the last two years have nearly, if not quite reached New-York rates. I am acquainted with one family that have paid for the last 18 months \$50, if not more for crossing, who have resolved, in view of all these disadvantages, for the last 18 months \$50, if not more for crossing, who have resolved, in view of all these disadvantages, to go back to New York where they can have clean faces, good and cheap markets and no swindling Ferry. Company. Sir, I know you will complain of the length of this communication, but to do justice to the oppressed and the oppressors, less could not well be said. Just compare the prices of Brooklyn Ferries with those of Williamsburgh, Staten Island, Jersey City and Hoboken, and the very comparison stamps the pretense with falsehood. Let them give an expose of business if they dare.

Brooklan Aug. — 1854. business if they dare. Brooklyn, Aug. -, 1854.

IRISH HISTORY.

IRISH HISTORY.

To the Educe of The N. Y. Trobuse.

SIR: In answer to your remark that Mr. Carden had resorted to the "wild Irish practice" of abduction, a correspondent of Hibernian birth states, through your columns, that the practice was introduced by the "English civilizers," and was unknown in Ireland before the arrival of Strongbow. This statement is his-

torically incorrect, and as the popular knowledge of bistery is not large, it is surely well that what does come before them should be the truth. Now, as it happens, the very circumstance that ultimately led to the invasion of Strenghew was precisely an abduction care. Dervorgilla, daughter of Murtogh O'Melaghlin, Kirg of Meath, and wife of Tiarman O'Rourke, Prince of Hreiney, was abducted in the year 1166 by Dermot Mac Morrough, King of Leinster, whereupon Roderick O'Conner, Monarch of all Ireland and King of Consaught, being also the lord superior or suzerain of O'Rourke, makes war on the offender, who escapes to England and gets Richard de Clare, commonly called O'Rourke, makes war on the obtained, commonly called England and gets Richard de Clare, commonly called Strenghow, to espouse his cause. This led to the subjugation of Ireland. (See Annals of the Four Masters.) Andh. O'Neill, the last of the Endependent chiefs, toward the close of the sixteer in century forcibly car ried away his wife. (See Mitchell's Life of Hugh O'Neill.) And there is a ndant evidence throughout all rative Irish history hat the practice of abduction was an indigenous so had characteristic. A STUDENT.

REGISTRY OF BONDS SOLD ABROAD.

To the Editor of the Zi, Y. Tribune. Sin: Why should Congress not enact that the export and import of Bonds to and from Europe should be registered at the Costom-Houses as gold now must be? Government professes to desire statistics—and surely the bulk of our Congressmen much need more secretary data than they now set. Unless it is a secre surely the bulk of our Congressmen much need more accurate data than they now get. Unless it is ascer-tained what amount of Bonds are sold to and bought of Europe, the true character of our annual trade can-not be estimated from Treasury data of experts and imnot be estimated from Treasury data of expense anorts. Let the law require such registry at the Custom-House, to make foreign ownership of our Bonds legal, and the annual returns will show a trade that will explede the abstractions of Free Traders—those jesuitical plode the abstractions of Free Traders—those jestificationer, article writers who labor to explain the high rates of money by alleging Railroad Companies are in the market to borrow, &c. If Europe will take our Bonds freely times will be easy; but Europe now needs our grain—more than we can spare—and our gold, and therefore times must and will be hard. Facilities Tursday, Aug. 23, 1854.

SHAVING IN STAGE FARE.

SIRVING IN STACE PAGE.

SIR: There are two sides to almost every question, and when I read your remarks about being cheated in the change in an omnibus. I thought I would keep an account of one day's work on my bus. Here it is for Wednesday last. The fare is 61 ceuts, and omitting those who paid the exact coin, I give you first those who shaved me, and then those upon whom I recalled.

STOCK-GEOWING IN ADDISON CO., VT.

Cerresponds are of The N. Y. Tribune.
MIDDLEBURY, Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1854. MIDDLEBURY, Tuesday, Aug. 22, 1854.
The celebrity of the sheep and horses of this county is coextensive with the Union. It is here that the celebrated French Merino docks, imported with much pains and expense, of A. L. Bingham, R. J. Jones and S. W. Jewett are located—sheep which sell readily at prices varying from \$100 to \$500. It is here, also, that the renowned and widely-known purebred Spanish Merino docks of Edwin Hammond, Wm. Remele, W. R. Sanford, Messrs. Cutting and many others are found whose names are as fami-Win. Remele, W. R. Sanford, Messis, Cutting and many others are found, whose names are as fami-lar as "household words" to the wool-growers of the great West and the middle States. Here, also, is the birth-place and home of the Black Hawk Morgan horses, which now stand, as a race, preciment. No stock of horses has ever attained the celebrity of No stock of horses has ever attained the celebrity of the Verment Black Bawks; none are so universally sought by men from every State in the Union. The patriarch of this family, now 23 years old, but yet vigorous and unblemished, is the admiration of all who see him, and is owned by one who well appreciates his qualities. David Hill, Esq. of Bridport, Vt. His colts are in constant demand at prices varying from \$5.00 to \$5,000. He is the sire of the celebrated trotting stallion "Ethan Allen," the fleetest entire horse in the United States; also of the "Belle of "Saratoga," recently sold at Saratoga for \$5,000. The Addison County Fair, which comes off at Middlebury, Oct. 5 and 6, will be a proud day for the county, and the finest exhibition of stock ever held, even in Vermont. The patriarch "Black Hawk," with a large number of his immediate descendants, will be on the ground, and it will be undoutedly the finest show of his stock ever made. The show of sheep will also be rery extensive. The flocks of all the celebrated breeders above named will be fully represented, with those of numerous others. To our

represented, with those of numerous others. To our agricultural friends abroad is given a cordial invitation to be present, and by witnessing an improvement they may better strive to compete with us in the future.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Another noisy Douglasite and Nebraska Doughface, W. W. Phelps, editor of The Pontiac (Mich.) Jacksonian, has been appointed to the office of Receiver, at the Redwing Land Office, Minnesota.

Onto.—The Pierce and Douglas Democracy were badly used up in Cadiz township recently. They attempted to elect a Nebraska delegate to the Congressional Convention, but were beaten three to one and a fraction over. The voto steed: Fry. Anti-Nebraska, 44; Res. Nebraska, 12.

The Republicans at the Belmont District meet at Barnesville Sept. 6, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

Hon. Lewis D. Campbell made a speech at Eaton on the 23d inst., exposing the Popular Sovereignty of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. The Eaton Register said:

"Thus the President has the ability, through the appointing power, to make the Territorial Governor directly, and all his subordinate officers indirectly, the mero cate-paws to execute his purposes and enforce his edicts; for if any of his appointees dare to disobey his sovereign command he can readily remove the disobedient officer and get a more pliant tool to fill his place and subserve the Executive policy. In view of these facts and circumstances, it will be evident to the dullest comprehension that the President has ample power, under existing laws, to accomplish the object designed in repealing the Ordinance of 1767, namely, the establishment of Negro Slavery in the new Territories. Where, then, is the supremacy of the People! What becomes of the beautiful theory of "Popular Soveignty!" It is a sheer humbug—a transparent taleshood—a lying and hypocritical pretense to dupe and deceive the superficial observer and careless whinker and credulous listener. President Pierce is willing and anxions to make a slave State of Kansaas; he has the power to do so in spite of the opposition of a popular majority; and he will do it unless prevented by the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. It behooves freemen, therefore, to institute immediate and effective measures to secure that restoration, which KENTUCKY.-We have additional returns from Ken

Kentucky.—We have additional returns from Kentucky. In the Counties Kenton, Mayaville, Gallatin, Morcer, and Shelby the Know-Nothings have elected their candidates by sweeping majorities. In Harrodsburg the Editor of The Ploughboy (Know-Nothing) was elected Police Judge by a large majority.

G. H. Yeaman, Editor of The Ovensboro (Ky.) Gazette, has been elected Presiding Judge of the County Court for Daviess County, Ky., by a majority of 440 votes.

PENSENTANIA—The Free Democratic Mass State Convention meets at Harrisburg on the 30th inst., to take into consideration the policy and duty of the friends of freedom and opponents of Slavery extension in the present crists.

It is announced in the Philadelphia papers that George F. Gerdon, one of the candidates of the "Know-Nothings" for the Legislature, is a Scotchman, born in Kirkaldy, (Fifeshire) Scotland, seven miles from Edinburg, on the Frith of Forth, a "Bible Christian, of the John Sydney Legislature, Legislature," and a singu-Jones, and Fanny Lee Townsend stamp," and a singular compound of the fool and knave. A letter is published from Thomas Mair, No. 300 North Second-st., who affirms that Gorden is a Scotchman, and the first he coef

affirms that Gorden is a Scotchman, and the first he ever knew to deny his country.

The Cartisle Volunteer, edited by a deputy of the Post-master-General, threatens to take the name of Mr. Mott from the head of the paper, unless he produces tangible and conclusive evidence that he is not a Know-Nothing. The Volunteer says that "the name of no one shall remain at the head of its columns for any office, State or country, "who has so far 'degraded his manhood' as to join the "Know-Nothings." We suppose this fulmination is issued by authority.

"Know Nothings." We suppose this fulmination is issued by authority.

The Whig County Convention of Indiana has suggested for Congress the name of Major John Covoda of Westmoreland, and as he is highly acceptable to all classes he will probably be the nominee of the Anti-Nebraska and Anti-Drum party.

The Lineaster Independent Whig is dissatisfied with a portion of the Whig nominations in Lancaster County, and intimates that an independent ticket will be put forward, headed by Thaddens Stevens for Congress.

The Democrate of York County have named J. Ellis Bonham for Congress.

Bonham for Congress.

Intraois.—The Pantagraph suggests that the Whig State Central Committee call a State Convention, to be

"omposed of men of all parties opposed to the Nebraska bill, for, we suppose, the purpose of organizing a party to defeat those Democrats who sustained the bill when be-fore Congress. But the most of our exchanges are for the calling of such a Convention independent of the action of cither of the old parties as in the other North-western

States.

The Chicago Democratic Press is very anwilling that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the made the test of Democracy in Illinois, and scolds at its brethren of the Springfield district for russing resolutions indorsing the Nebraska bill.

e Nebraska bill.
A great Anti Nebraska meeting was held in Warren A great Anti Nebraska meeting was held in Warren County, on the 1-th August, preparatory to organizing for the pressure campaign.

Connective the County of the Second Congressional District of Connecticut, has declined being a candidate for reelection. He voted for the Nebraska bill, one cannot stand the fire.

Indianal Cilbert J. Boobe, a New-York Anti-Maine-Law lecturer, is stamping the State for the Whisky and Nebraskaites.

The editor of The Visitor in the ancient village, Rising Sun, intimates that the entire strength of the Old Line in Ohio County is recenters. The Know-Nothings have caught all the young and tender Democrats.

Danham, a renominated Nebraskaite Congressman, made a speech against the Know-Nothings and in favor of the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, at New-Albany recently.

Danham, a renominated Nebraskaite Congressman, made a speech against the Know Nothings and in favor of the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, at New-Albany recently.

Gov. Wright has written a letter indorsing the Nebraska swincle. This same Wright athred his name to, and a Democratic Legislature adopted, a oint resolution, explicitly instructing the Indiana Delegation in Congress to vote against Slavery Extension.

At the session of the Legislature of Indiana in 1850, the following joint resolution passed, was approved by Governor, Joseph A. Wright, the Democratic editors and speakers. Compare this joint resolution of the Democracy with the position of the Old Line now:

4 JOINT RESOLUTION On the subject of admitting Slave Territory (expressed on the 19th day of Johanney, 1850).

Sec. 1. Be it resolves by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that cars fanotrs be hastituded and care Representatives in Congress be requested so to cast their voices and exert their induces to have engrated upon any law that hay be passed for the organization of the Territories recently acquired from Mexico, a provision forever excluding from such Territory Slavery and ignorality certified. Science look in the punishment of crimes whereof the party has been duly convicted.

83c. 2. That the Governor be represent to favored to such of any Sersions and Representatives in Congress explain the scale stock of ear State Senate Major F. T. Lally of Gardiner, for out andonent opponent of the Maine Law, if report speaks traily. This is minimistion, however, is in keeping with a large majority of all those made throughout the State by that party. If we are to judge of their intentions by their acts, the Partis party occupy the same ground on the temperance question that the Cary party does.

The Democratey of Arcostook appears to be in a bad way—the liberal boilers, with Cary at their head, having persection that the Cary party does.

The Democratey of Arcostook appears to be in a bad way—the liberal boilers, with Cary at their head as to committees—to ratify the nomination of Albon K. Parris, and to put in nomination e-sunty and district officers—repudiating the convex tion stready called and held, and the call for which was published by The Bangor Dom-

Samuel H. Blake is the Democratic candicate for Congress in the Vth District, now represented by Israel Washburn, Jr.

burn Jr.

A mass meeting of those opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was holden at Auburn, in the Hd Congressional District of Maine, on the 24th inst. Gen. J. B. Marrow presided. Among the speakers was Senator William P. Fersenden, who said that all the old questions which had divided the parties had gone to the tomb of all the Capulets; they did not now divide parties. He made a strong Anti-Slavery speech, and indorsed the nomination of Gen. Perry as a candidate for Congress. Mr. Gilman, the Whig canaddate for Congress in the district, also spoke in favor of Mr. Perry, and the meeting ratified his nomination.

mation.

Massachusetts.—The Springfield Republican says of the probable action of the Republican convention:

"The Republican convention will probably nominate a Why for Governor and a Democrat for Lieutenant-Governor—If such persons of sufficient position can be obtained who sympathies with the mevement. At least such is the understood plan of operations."

The Boston Post, a leading Nebraska organ, having asserted that the Democratic State Central Committee had manimously approved "the National Administration and its measures," The Salem Evening Journal of the 25th says.

Soft says:
We learn that this statement is entirely false. A resolu-We learn that this statement is entirely false. A resolu-tion of this sort was offered by Mr. Dan D. Kelley, and was voted down promptly, receiving very few votes. The attempt was made two or three times afterward, but failed each successive time. One of the members sarcas-tically said that if it was desirable to ascertain how many friends the Administration had, it would be best to have a convention of its friends assembled. Mr. Hobart a Pierce effice holder; resigned his place as Chairman of the Com-mittee, and Col. Needham, of Groton, was chosen in his place.

mittee, and Col. Sections, of Groom, was chosen in a place.

North Carolina.— The Wilmington Journal says. We have learned that Judge Romulus M. Saunders has sent it his resignation as one of the Judges of the Superior Court. The presumption is that Judge Saunders has resigned for the purpose of taking the chances for the United States Senate.

the purpose of taking the chances for the United States Senate.

FLORIDA.—The Congressional canvass opened a Jacksonville, August 12. Gov. Brown was not present his place, however, was supplied by G. W. Call, Es., Mr. Maxwell opened in a plain speech of an hour's length and was followed by Mr. Call. He indirectly charged Maxwell with having done nothing—with letting thing get worse and worse in Florida ever since his election, Ac.—regretted the Nebraska excitement, and saddled the Democratic party and its candidate with the responsibility in violation of Baltimore pledges.

Wisconsin.—The Appleton Creacent says that Gov. Barstow is a candidate for the U. S. Senate, in place f Senator Walker.

A large number of the leading Republicans of Roct County, Wis., (in Eastman's District.) have recently made a call on C. C. Washburne, Esq., of Mineral Point, to become the Republican Anti-Nebraska candidate for Cogress in that District at the approaching election.

Every elector of Sauk City but seven signed a petitin for the appointment of Edw. C. Watson as Postmaster, but the Department paid no regard to the petition, and sepointed F. A. Hoffman, whom no citizen of that town wished as Postmaster. What cares this Administrating for the wishes of the people?

New Jensey.—The Democrats of the HId Congressional District—composing the Counties of Middlesex, Somerst, Hunterdon and Warren—will meet at Somerville on Thusday the 25th of October next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress.

10vA.—The Mount Pleasant True Democrat says tits.

candidate for Congress.

Iowa.—The Mount Pleasant True Democrat says itis

proposed to hold a series of camp-meetings Freedom throughout the State. THE CATHOLIC PRIESTHOOD AND TIE

TRIBUNE. From The Freeman's Journal.

THE CATHOLIC PRESTRICTS AND TR

TRIBUNE.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE is once more doleful onan old theme—that the Catholic Bishops and Clergy do of resolve themselves into the officers of a sort of "Carso's" League, for suppressing the use and sale of strag drink among their people. We remember of a simlar complaint from Tax Tring's some years ago, but at present, it is willing to compromise. It does not askibelery to join with non-Catholic organizations, but, in teir own way to concert means for forbidding the mannacture, sale, and use of strong drinks by Catholics.

"The censure of The Tring's is bestowed uponthe Catholic Clergy for not using their authority or "accedioney" to restrain and keep Catholics from dealing in intoxicating beverages. The call upon them is very distingly for their ruling influence to command their flocks influence to command their flocks influence against the assertion of temporal power in the Archbisop of New-York when that Prelate, foreseeing the course likely to be run by the 'street preachers,' pointed out to his flock the line of conduct they ought to pursue in the circumstances. The Tribuse cried out against the Archbishop for telling his people to keep away from please where their presence would be likely to lead to a break of the peace. He was taking into his own episcopal hasis the preservation of the peace of the City. But now his Tribuse calls on him virtually to puse laws prohibitor of a certain traffic! And what is stranger yet, the classed the asty opinion of last fall, and that now its admits after the sasty opinion of last fall, and that now its admits after year of the peace of the City. But now his Tribuse calls on him virtually to puse laws prohibitor of a certain traffic! And what is stranger yet, the classed that the law of the Church—on whichthe authority of 19thops is based—is not arbitrary, butsettled and defined. In the first place, the law of the Church is one for poor and for rich. The Church cannot discriminate by giving permission to the rich to drink brandy at